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Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Sends Gifts

To President of Council of State of Republic of Guinea-Bissau

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

According to a report, his gift, the film "Goodwill Envoy of the Guinea-Bissau People," was courteously conveyed to President Luis Cabral on November 17 by the DPRK Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

President Luis Cabral expressed deep thanks for the precious gift of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and asked the Ambassador to convey his heartfelt thanks to him.

That day the President saw the film together with dignitaries of Guinea-Bissau, his family and relatives, the DPRK Ambassador and staff members of our embassy in Guinea-Bissau.

To President of People's Republic of Bangladesh

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

According to a report, Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Head of the DPRK Government economic delegation, on a visit to Bangladesh courteously conveyed the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his gift, the film "Visit of Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to Our Country," to President Ziaur Rahman on November 27.

The Bangladesh President courteously inquired after the health of the great leader and expressed deep thanks for his warm greetings and gift.

He asked the head of the delegation to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After speaking about the deep impression he got during his visit to our country, he stressed:

We support the peaceful reunification of Korea and will make every effort for the realisation of this cause.

We are greatly encouraged by all the successes made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Korea exerts a great influence upon the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Bangladesh President expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bangladesh.

That day the President arranged a luncheon for the government economic delegation of our country.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cabled Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, greeting the Day of Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, and Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and victory of her people's revolution.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the single national state of Romania.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, President of the Republic of Zaire, on the national day of the Republic of Zaire.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Abdul Fattah Ismail**, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, and Comrade **Ali Nasser Mohamed**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Ye-

men, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the proclamation of the PRB.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, cabled His Excellency **Deighton Ward**, Governor General of Barbados, greeting the independence day of Barbados.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Comrade **Souphanouvong**, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Highness **Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan**, President of the United Arab Emirates, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the national day of the UAE.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Comrade **Pol Pot**, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in connection with the fact that world public opinion powerfully supporting the cause of Korean reunification is rising ever higher.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Maumoon Abdul Gayoom** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his assumption of office as President of the Republic of Maldives.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Aristides Royo**, President of the Republic of Panama, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of the Republic of Panama.

EDITORIAL

INTERNATIONAL MEETING GREATLY CONDUCIVE TO KOREAN REUNIFICATION AND WORLD PEACE

The Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea which opened in Tokyo on November 27 amid the deep attention and great expectation of all the fair-minded people of the world closed on the 29th, successfully winding up its work.

Despite the obstructing moves of the reactionaries, the conference which was convened as a reflection of the unanimous desire of the peoples of Korea and other countries in the world desirous of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification was attended by government-level delegates and delegates of political parties, social organizations and solidarity associations from 60 countries in the five continents of the world, delegates of 12 international organizations as well as delegates of associations for solidarity with the Korean people from Tokyo, Hokkaido and all prefectures of Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to the Second World Conference. The message found a hearty welcome from those present at the conference and greatly inspired them.

The conference discussed the problems of opposing the "two-Koreas" plot of the separatists and removing the danger of new war in Korea, supporting the complete withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, denouncing the violation of human rights and accelerating the democratization of society in south Korea and opposing Japan-south Korea fusion and forcing the Japanese government to change its policy toward Korea. With the enthusiastic support and approval of all present, the conference adopted its resolution, and an appeal to governments, political parties, trade unions, public organizations and religious bodies of all countries, international organizations and the world's people. It was, indeed, a significant international meeting which promoted the reunification of Korea and greatly contributed to peace in Asia and the world in view of its scope and its result.

It was a powerful demonstration of the might of the international solidarity movement opposing the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists and supporting the cause of Korean reunification and a great encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. It was also a heavy blow to the separatists at home and abroad who are seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea.

We warmly hail the splendid success the Tokyo Conference has gained, smashing the obstructionist manoeuvres of the reactionaries.

The Korean people express heartfelt gratitude to the Japan Preparatory Committee and Japanese progressive political parties, social organizations and personages of all strata for their every possible sincere effort exerted for the convocation of the conference and its successful proceeding. We also express deep thanks to the International Liaison Committee for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification and to many governments, political parties, social organizations and international organizations which sent their delegates to the conference and to the personages of various circles who attended the conference.

The whole course of the Tokyo Conference fully demonstrated that the international solidarity movement for the reunification of Korea is developing into a powerful movement exerting a great influence on the world politics.

It is now an irresistible trend of the times to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities attempted to lay an obstacle in the way of the activities of the delegates of various countries to the Tokyo Conference by refusing their entry into Japan and stipulating unreasonable terms. Thus they showed up their true colour as separatists plotting to create "two Koreas" in league with the United States and the south Korean puppets and found themselves standing in international isolation.

The conference has clearly shown how urgent it is for the Korean people and for the world's people to settle the question of Korean reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...if Korea remains divided, this will be a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, Korea must not be partitioned into 'two Koreas' but by all means be reunified into one, not only for the vital interests of the Korean nation but also for the lasting peace of Asia and the world."

The Korean nation is one historically and our people are unanimous in desiring reunification. Our people cannot allow the US imperialists to occupy south Korea, half of our land, and turn it into their colony continuously. As the attendants of the conference stressed, it is the sacred national right of the Korean people to regain the lost territory and reunify the country.

The struggle for the fair solution of the Korean question is an important link of the cause of independence of the world's people and a part of the struggle for the completion of the national liberation cause of the people. The realization of the historic cause of the Korean people for national reunification will be an epochal event in the independent development of the Korean people and will help towards accelerating the cause of liberation of the world's people.

Terminating Korea's division and achieving her reunification is of weighty significance in eliminating the source of tensions in Asia and in maintaining and consolidating world peace.

That is why the Tokyo Conference accentuated so much the urgency of the solution of the Korean question.

As clearly shown once again by the whole course of the Tokyo Conference, if the Korean question is to be solved correctly, the outside interference in Korea must be totally rejected.

The chief outside force hampering the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the US imperialists.

Today the US imperialists have set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea at the present time and, refusing to put into practice their own "commitment" and the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session, are insidiously machinating to maintain their military occupation of south Korea and are stepping up the reinforcement of their armed forces and war preparations for attacking the northern half of the Republic under the guise of "troop pullout". The Japanese reactionaries are also hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of our country by taking an active part in the furtherance of the US "two Koreas" policy.

Under the patronage of the US imperialists, the south Korean puppet clique, doggedly pursuing the "two Koreas" policy and croaking about "anti-communism," are following the road of military adventure against the northern half of the Republic and brutally repressing the south Korean people demanding the democratization of society and national reunification.

It is entirely just that the Tokyo Conference resolutely denounced and rejected the "two Koreas" policy of the domestic and foreign splittists and strongly urged the United States to discontinue its interference in Korea and withdraw its troops from south Korea.

The United States must totally withdraw all its troops and lethal weapons from south Korea and desist from egging the puppet clique on to division and war.

Japan must not partake in the US splittist line in Korea nor obstruct Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean puppet clique must stop their criminal practices of reliance on foreign forces, division and war.

No force can hold in check the Korean people's sacred cause of national reunification or call to a halt the international solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

Ever-victorious is the Korean people's cause of reunification.

We are convinced that the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and third world countries and all the peace-loving people of the world will as ever render active support and encouragement to our just cause.

Dominican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Organized

The Dominican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was organized recently in the Republic of Dominica, according to a report.

Jose Justino Del Orbe was elected its chairman.

US Imperialists Must Withdraw from South Korea Immediately and Unconditionally And Korea Be Reunified Independently and Peacefully

Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea Held with Success; Resolution and Appeal of the Conference Adopted

The Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea, a significant international meeting which will accelerate the reunification of Korea and greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world, was successfully held between November 27 and 29 at the Pacific Hotel in Tokyo.

Hanging on the background of the platform were letters "Korea Is One. 1978. Tokyo", the emblem of the International Liaison Committee symbolic of the reunification of Korea and big letters "Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea" written in Korean, Japanese and English.

The recent historic conference opened amid the great attention and expectation of the progressive people of the world supporting Korea's reunification, after the frustration of all the obstructionist and subversive manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign reactionaries. It was convened at the proposal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was formed by agreement of the First World Conference held with success in Brussels in February last year.

In compliance with the unanimous demand of the progressive people of the world reflected in this proposal, the Japan Preparatory Committee was organized with representatives of political parties, trade union organizations and democratic bodies including the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions, the Japan-Korea Association, the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations, the Japan Women's Association and the New Japan Women's Association, and promotion committees were formed in Tokyo, Hokkaido and all prefectures of Japan and preparations for the conference were actively pushed ahead through a vigorous mass movement of various forms.

Particularly, the Japan Preparatory Committee recently waged a valiant struggle to expose and smash decisively the unjustified obstructionist manoeuvres of the Japanese government which refused to permit the entry into Japan of the delegates of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries to the conference on the pretext of "national interests," aroused as never before public opinion among the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world in support of the reunification of Korea and thereby announced the opening of the historic conference to the world at the scheduled date.

In spite of the obstructionist manoeuvres of the reactionaries the conference was attended by governmental delegates, delegates of political parties, social organizations and solidarity associations from 60 countries of the five continents of the world, delegates of 12 international organizations and delegates of associations for solidarity with the Korean people in Tokyo, Hokkaido and all prefectures of Japan. Among them were delegates of Yugoslavia, Italy, Portugal, Peru, Nepal, Pakistan, Malaysia, Romania, Jamaica, Denmark, Finland, Nigeria, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Bulgaria, Mozambique, Zambia, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, France, Algeria, the United States, Iraq, Puerto Rico, the German Democratic Republic, Libya, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Viet Nam, New Zealand, Mongolia, Benin, the Congo, Greece, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Malta, Togo, Madagascar, Rwanda, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Australia, India, Austria, Somalia, Burundi, Guinea, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cuba, Mouritius, Sierra Leone, Jordan, Kuwait, Costa Rica, the Sudan and Japan and of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, the International Organization of Journalists, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, the Christian Conference for Peace and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

Also present at the conference were the delegation of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the delegation of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

At the first-day sitting, Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, read with respectful feeling a message of greetings sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

When his message was read out, all those present burst into a loud applause rocking the meeting hall, expressing deep thanks and unbounded reverence to him for his wishes for great success to the conference in its noble work.

Iwai Akira, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee and General Secretary of the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made an opening address.

In his speech he warmly welcomed all the delegates to the conference.

Saying that the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was not present at the conference, he vehemently denounced the Japanese government's unjust refusal to permit the DPRK delegation's participation in the conference.

He ardently called upon the entire attendants to actively participate in the discussion of problems for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The first-day sitting unanimously formed a presidium with 8 delegates—Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Algerian delegate Aziz Yahia, French delegate Marcel Rigout, Indian delegate Ranbir Singh, US delegate Karen E. Gellen, Peruvian delegate Angel Castro Lavarello and Japanese delegates Tateyama Toshifumi, Chairman of the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions, and Ishii Ayako, Representative Member of the New Japan Women's Association.

Tateyama Toshifumi spoke on behalf of the presidium.

In his speech he said that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was not only the ardent national desire of the Korean people but also a common task of the peaceloving people of the world. Tremendous is the significance of the Second World Conference in further advancing the movement actively supporting the struggle of the Korean people against the "two Koreas" policy and for the reunification of the country and immeasurably great is what the Korean people and the world's people expect of the conference, he declared.

Lelio Basso delivered a keynote report at the conference.

The assemblage warmly supported the report which pointed to the consistent, tireless efforts of the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and called for waging the movement opposing the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and supporting the Korean people's just cause of national reunification on a more extensive scale and expressed deep sympathy for it.

On behalf of the Japan Preparatory Committee, Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), made a welcome speech.

In his speech he pungently denounced the Japanese authorities' refusal to permit the entry into Japan of the delegation of the DPRK. This showed that the Japanese government is zealously partaking in the "two Koreas" plot, he noted.

He pointed to the obstructionist acts committed by the Japanese government against the conference under the pretext of "national interests." He asked the attendants of the conference to speak freely, as they have freedom of speech at the meeting.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, Asukada Ichio, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and Nishizawa Tomio, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the Japan Communist Party, who were present at the conference as guests.

In his speech, Minobe Ryokichi extended warm welcome to the delegates present at the conference and pointed out that the division of Korea is for tens of millions of people living in this peninsula an immeasurable misfortune they have to experience as a nation and as human beings and that it is an unnatural phenomenon.

He also stated that the realization of Korea's reunification is not only the most urgent desire of the Korean nation itself but also an important matter to which all honest-minded people can never remain on-lookers and stressed that the conference gives a great encouragement to both the Korean nation desirous of independent and peaceful reunification and the Japanese people supporting it.

In his speech Asukada Ichio strongly protested against the Japanese government's obstructing manoeuvres concerning the holding of the conference and referred to the urgency of Korea's reunification.

He said with emphasis: We should respect the principle of national self-determination, strongly support the dialogue for Korean reunification based on the 1972 North-South Joint Statement and strengthen solidarity with the south Korean people opposing the fascist repressive system of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanding democratization and make the Japanese government renounce its involvement in the anti-communist Asian strategy of the United States and discontinue its hostile policy toward the DPRK.

In his speech he called for fighting in firm unity to remove tensions in the Korean peninsula, realize Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In his congratulatory speech Nishizawa Tomio said that, originally, the question of Korean reunification is one which should be settled independently by the Korean people themselves and this question has become an important international issue and stressed that it is of highly-important significance for the people fighting for world peace and security, national independence and social progress to develop the international movement for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He pointed out that the principal obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists.

After exposing and denouncing the US-toeing policy of the Japanese government, its hostile policy toward the DPRK and its crimes committed in actively cooperating in the US imperialists' plot to create "two Koreas", he reclarified the stand of the Japan Communist Party to fight against these reactionary acts of the Japanese government.

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At Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea

Launch Powerful International Solidarity Movement for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The conference adopted an appeal to governments, political parties, trade unions, public organizations and religious bodies of all countries, international organizations and the world's people.
The appeal reads:

APPEAL

To Governments, Political Parties, Trade Unions, Public Organizations And Religious Bodies of All Countries, International Organizations And the World's People

Representatives of governments, political parties, social organizations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification of various countries and international organizations held the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea in Tokyo, Japan, from November 27 to 29, 1978.

Desirous of an early realization of the reunification of Korea, the conference addresses this appeal once again to the governments, political parties, social organizations and religious bodies of all countries, international organizations and to the people all over the world.

Korea remains divided till today when over 30 years have passed since the end of the Second World War.

It is an ardent desire of the people in the north and south of Korea to put an end to the state of division by an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is an inalienable national right which no one can deny the Korean people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Achievement of national independence in opposition to imperialist and neo-colonialist domination, constitutes an irresistible historical current at present and this is a road to world peace.

Consequently, the world's people who love peace and democracy fully support the movement for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

But the reunification of Korea has not been realized as yet because of the presence of the US forces armed with nuclear weapons in south Korea.

These forces "aid" the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" which oppresses freedom and democracy and continues to violate the principle of national self-determination.

The United States persistently opposes the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in order to freeze the division of Korea and leave south Korea permanently under its control.

For this purpose, it is reorganizing and reinforcing the means of aggression and war in Asia, on the Korean peninsula in particular.

And it is stepping up with great haste the US-Japan-south Korea military integration with Japan as the basis and the "Japan-US Security Pact" and "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Treaty" as a lever.

This constitutes a new menace to sovereignty of Asian nations and peace and security in Asia.

The Seoul "regime" cruelly suppresses those who demand democracy and the reunification of their country in south Korea.

While staying in Japan in August, 1973, Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of south Korea, was forcibly spirited to south Korea by the south Korean "CIA" and even now is detained by the Pak "regime".

The "unification church", an overseas operative tool of the south Korean "CIA," gravely infringes upon and interferes with the sovereignty and democracy of many countries.

The Second World Conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea unanimously considers that the following actions should be developed in all countries of the world:

—Resolute condemnation of the dangerous manoeuvres of the US, Japanese and south Korean ruling circles who aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and menace world peace.

—Opposition to the "two Koreas" plot for perpetuation of the Korean division and support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

—Strong demand of the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

—Denunciation of the Seoul "regime's" violation of human rights and positive support to the south Korean people fighting for democracy.

—Opposition to the US-Japan-south Korea military integration and demand of a radical change in the Japanese government's policy toward Korea.

The conference solemnly appeals to the governments, political parties, trade unions, social organizations and religious bodies of all countries, and international organizations and the world's people as follows:

—Direct great attention to the importance of the Korean question proceeding from the basic stand for world peace, national independence and freedom, and inform broad public opinion of it.

—Make every effort to further develop the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in all countries.

Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 29, 1978

(Continued from Page 1)

Read out at the conference amid an enthusiastic applause of the assemblage were congratulatory messages from public organizations of the DPRK, many organizations of foreign countries and personages of various circles of Japan.

Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, submitted a report of the Secretariat.

Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of the International Liaison Committee and Representative Member of the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a supplementary report.

Speeches were made at the first-day sitting by Paulette Pierson-Mathy, Belgian delegate; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and delegate of Costa Rica; and Boumbera Allassounouma, delegate of Togo.

The second-day meeting took place, divided into two sub-committees.

The sub-committee meetings discussed the following agenda items:

The first sub-committee.

1) On Opposing the Creation of "Two Koreas" and Removing the Danger of New War from the Korean Peninsula.

2) On the Complete Withdrawal of US Forces from South Korea and Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The second sub-committee.

1) On Denouncing Violations of Human Rights and Promoting Democratization in South Korea.

2) On Opposing Japan-South Korea Fusion and Making the Japanese Government Change Its Policy toward Korea.

The first sub-committee meeting was presided over by French delegate Aubry Andre, President of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and Japanese delegate Ozaki Susumu, Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who were elected chairmen of the sub-committee.

Italian delegate Prof. Bernardini Aldo and US delegate Karen E. Gellen made special reports on the agenda items and 37 delegates spoke at the first sub-committee meeting.

The speakers unanimously said that Korea is one and the intrigues to keep Korea divided into two for ever must not be tolerated. They noted that the US imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea is the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

They fully supported and approved the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and stressed in unison that the principles and policy indicate the most correct way of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The second sub-committee meeting was presided over by Belgian delegate Paulette Pierson-Mathy and Japanese delegate Fujishima Udai, Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who were elected chairmen of the sub-committee.

French delegate Robert Sharvin and Japanese delegate Hatada Shigeo made special reports on the agenda items and 34 delegates took the floor at the sub-committee meeting.

The speakers unanimously declared that the right of national self-determination is the sacred human right of the Korean people and vehemently denounced the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their lackeys as a grave interference in the internal affairs of Korea and a wanton violation of the human rights of the Korean people.

They stressed that the US imperialists must withdraw from south Korea at once taking along all weapons including nuclear weapons in accordance with the UN resolution and the Japanese authorities must stop forthwith partaking in the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists.

Delegates of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and the United Front of Koreans in the United States for National Unification spoke at the sub-committee meetings.

Their speeches were warmly welcomed and supported by the attendants.

At the closing meeting head of the delegation of Chongryon Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, read out the text of a congratulatory speech of the head of the DPRK delegation which could not attend the conference owing to the Japanese government's unwarranted refusal to permit its entry into Japan. Then speeches were made by delegates of Nigeria, Italy, the Soviet Union, the Congo, Guyana, Yugoslavia, Spain, Algeria, Cuba, Madagascar, Rwanda, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

French delegate Aubry Andre, chairman of the first sub-committee, and Japanese delegate Fujishima Udai, chairman of the second sub-committee, made reports about the sub-committee meetings held on November 28.

They said that the sub-committee meetings had been held in a very sincere atmosphere and all attendants had advanced their opinions on the agenda items, expressing their firm determination to expand and develop still further the solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The closing meeting adopted a resolution of the conference and an appeal to governments, political parties, trade unions, public organizations and religious bodies of all countries, international organizations and the world's people.

Watanabe Sahei, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee and Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association, made a closing address at the meeting.

Noting that the question of Korean reunification is one belonging to the sovereignty of the Korean nation which no one is allowed to obstruct or meddle in, he declared with emphasis that the US imperialists should immediately withdraw from south Korea and a prompt end should be put to the "two Koreas" plot.

He pungently denounced the unjustified acts of the Japanese government which, zealously following the US imperialists' "two Koreas" policy, took an unreasonable attitude toward the question of the entry into Japan of delegates to the conference and stubbornly refused to permit the entry of the DPRK delegation.

Declaring the conference closed, he ardently called upon all those present to bring to further upsurge the international solidarity movement supporting the just struggle of the Korean people so that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea may be realized at an early date.

The historic conference closed amid the resounding applause of the entire attendants extended to the Korean people who are vigorously advancing for the prosperity and independence of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conference which was held with success at a time when the danger of permanent division was increasing and tension heightening with each passing day in Korea due to the "two Koreas" plot and war policy of the domestic and foreign splittists, was a significant international meeting which made a great contribution to the promotion of Korea's reunification and to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea once again fully demonstrated to the world the correctness and invincible vitality of the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and marked an important occasion in further developing and strengthening the international solidarity movement of the world's people supporting the cause of Korean reunification.

The conference also exposed and denounced vehemently the domestic and foreign splittists for their persistent "two Koreas" plot and vicious manoeuvres to scuttle the World Conference and thus dealt a heavy blow at them and greatly encouraged the revolutionary people of the world who are dynamically advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Demand Complete and Unconditional Withdrawal of US Troops Present in S. Korea and All Weapons Including Nuclear Weapons

A resolution was adopted at the conference. The resolution reads:

RESOLUTION

For the purpose of examining the development, reinforcement and coordination of the international movement for solidarity with the Korean people for the reunification of the country, following the decisions of the First World Conference held in Brussels in February, 1977, the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo, Japan, from November 27 to 29, 1978.

Five hundred and six delegates representing governments, political parties, trade unions, social organizations, religious bodies and national committees for supporting Korea's reunification of 60 countries and 12 international organizations attended this World Conference.

The considerable augmentation of the number of organizations and countries represented here as compared with the First World Conference proves that the international support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is expanding all over the world.

After hearing reports by Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee, and Ichikawa Makoto, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Conference, many delegates from different countries of the world took part in the discussion.

On the basis of the reports and speeches, the participants of the conference examined the following questions at the plenary session and two sub-committee meetings:

1) On Opposition to the "Two Koreas" Theory and Elimination of the Danger of a New War on the Korean Peninsula.

2) On Denunciation of Violation of Human Rights and Acceleration of Democratization in South Korea.

3) On the Complete Withdrawal of the US Troops from South Korea and Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

4) On Opposition to Japan-South Korea Adhesion and Action for a Change in the Japanese Government's Policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After discussing these questions, the Second World Conference considers that the immediate and urgent task is to check the policy of dividing Korea and, accordingly, rejects the "theory of simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations," which would perpetuate the division of the country into hostile "two Koreas" contrary to the national realities of the Korean people and holds that the admission of Korea to the UN should be realized after the country recovered its national entity, that is, Korea is reunified.

The conference denounces the "theory of cross recognition" as a trick to create a favourable international "climate" for the creation of "two Koreas" and calls upon all countries to heighten vigilance against all the splitting plots which will not ensure peace and security in any case but, on the contrary, create conditions for a large-scale conflict.

With a view to respecting the rights of the Korean people, removing the danger of war and realizing a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the conference:

—Demands the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the US troops present in south Korea and all weapons including nuclear weapons;

—Demands the dissolution of the "UN Command" in Korea in conformity with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly;

—Supports the initiatives for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US which will put an end to the state of belligerence;

—Demands cessation of repression of all south Korean people active for the democratic rights and reunification of the country and release of all political prisoners;

—Denounces the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and its overseas operative tool "federation for victory over communism";

—Demands that overseas Koreans be allowed to conduct political activities for the reunification of their country and they are granted democratic national rights in the countries they reside;

—Demands an end to US-Japan-south Korea military integration and to the reinforcement of military strength in south Korea;

—Denounces the neo-colonial policy of the multinational and capitalist corporations of the United States, Japan and member states of "European Common Market" in south Korea.

Considering that the reunification of Korea is a question of the Koreans themselves that should be settled without outside interference, the conference holds that it should be realized on independent and democratic principles and in a peaceful way in accordance with the three principles formulated in the North-South Joint Statement dated July 4, 1972.

Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 29, 1978

Let Us Further Expand and Strengthen Int'l Solidarity For Korean People's Cause of National Reunification!

Keynote Report of Lelio Basso

Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee, made a keynote report at the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The report said:

I would like to stress above all questions as to what role the international solidarity movement should play in contributing to the creation of favourable conditions for the reunification of Korea and what particular responsibility the outside factors bear in the work for the reunification of this country.

The United States is mainly responsible for the division of Korea and Britain and other countries are also responsible for it in no small measure.

Inasmuch as the tragedy of Korea's division was forced upon her not by the Korean people but by the outside forces, the latter should bear direct responsibility for the division and are duty-bound to remove the obstacles lying on the road of the reunification ahead of the Korean people who have a capacity for reunifying their country on their own.

Our duty is to struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and armaments from south Korea and for an end to the interference of all the outside forces so that the Korean people may shape their destiny by themselves.

Saying that we should see in the face the negative developments which have become serious since the Brussels Conference, the report went on:

The most important negative event is that President Carter has gone back on his promises to partially withdraw US troops from south Korea.

To our regret, the United States has discarded its commitments and is now following a more dangerous road. That is, the US troops intend actually to stay on in south Korea indefinitely and, at the same time, a plan to reinforce the south Korean armed forces is being gradually translated into practice as "compensatory measures" to offset the "phaseout" of US troops.

Such act clearly shows that the United States is not only strengthening its integration with the south Korean army but increasing its capacity of intervention against Korea from within and without.

Pointing to the south Korean situation and the nature of the Seoul "regime," the report said:

As south Korea is dependent upon the United States militarily and politically, it is dependent economically, too. Its economy is, after all, a part subordinated to the world capitalist economy.

The southern half is being integrated into the world capitalist economic system.

I would like to cite here a few most distinct examples of the fact sufficiently showing a politics which I called a treachery.

One of them is the dispatch of south Korean troops to the war against the Indochinese people.

The exploitation of south Korean labour force by foreign capital is going on on a large scale in south Korea, especially in the "Free Export" zone and in the Middle East, South Africa, West Germany and other countries. These facts, a common practice in dependent "regimes", are a tragic abuse of the ability and creative ingenuity of the south Korean people.

All these factors are connected with the struggle for reunification. The North and the South show distinct differences in various aspects originating from their systems. Most conspicuous among them is a big difference between the policy of the North run through with independence and self-reliance and the dependent policy of the South.

When the south Korean "regime" was serving the interests of the Americans, the northern half rose imposingly.

The northern half does not sell its people and its resources to anyone.

I spoke about south Korea because these changes are related in no small measure to the struggle for reunification.

Firstly, the integration of the south Korean economy into the world capitalist economy has brought about very great changes in its economic structure.

The differences between the two parts of the country have become great because the Seoul "regime" prevented the south Korean people from having any contact with socialism in the North.

Secondly, changes that have taken place in south Korea inevitably kept it distant from the northern half. The difference between the two social systems is growing with each passing day. Reunification should be achieved at an early date so that this difference may not become greater.

Thirdly, the increasing integration of south Korea into the world capitalist system makes us engaged in the solidarity movement direct very deep attention to the economic relations between the capitalist countries and south Korea.

Referring to the foreign interference, national reconciliation and reunification, the report said that the broad masses of people in the southern half are supporting the principles for reunification maintained by the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that a north-south dialogue offered an opportunity to promote reunification and reconciliation, but the suppression has been intensified in south Korea.

The proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a Great National Congress and achieving great national unity should be regarded as just measures which do not allow the Seoul "regime" representing no one to monopolize the will of the southern half but make it possible to achieve the great unity of north and south Korea.

I think the proposal of the Government of the DPRK on instituting a north-south confederation is one which should be approached without prejudice.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that talks be held between the DPRK and the United States for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a durable peace agreement.

The position of the DPRK is that discussion about a peace agreement should be conducted between the United States which carries the UN flag and the DPRK, signatories to the Armistice Agreement.

The south Korean "regime" is not entitled to partake in matters concerning the Armistice as it originally opposed the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

It should be noted in addition that the DPRK not only took an initiative on concluding a durable peace agreement but also proposed a dialogue with the United States.

She has done every effort possible to resolve the abnormal situation.

What we all can agree is that the basic principle is clear and a clear explanation of it can be given. It can be explained by the following methods:

Firstly, the Armistice should be discussed again by the DPRK and the United States, signatories to it. The Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a durable peace agreement and the United States should withdraw all its troops and armaments from south Korea.

Secondly, the Korean people alone can solve the question of the reunification of their country peacefully and independently. This is the fundamental and elementary right of the Korean people.

Throughout her history Korea has never threatened others.

On the contrary, she has been an object of aggression and occupation by others.

The presence of foreign troops in south Korea (principally US troops, and troops of Britain and other countries) is an extremely illegal act against the Korean people and poses a grave threat to peace.

I am going to say what goals the conference should set for our future struggle.

The first goal is to organize and strengthen the work for arousing world public opinion on the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

In this question I think it is important to stress the need not only to wage the movement of solidarity with the Korean people but also to understand and let people understand that we should fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against imperialism which is the root cause of war and exploitation in all parts of the world and, therefore, is our common enemy.

Official data of our committee published in the inaugural issue of its journal confirmed the existence of the danger of war in Korea.

If we are to avert this danger, all those who are interested in defending world peace should join us in demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and opposing the creation of "two Koreas" and "simultaneous UN membership."

No people will accept the perpetuation of such division.

Our work cannot be confined to holding a conference once in every two years. In order to advance our work, we should take a number of initiatives.

In this connection I would like to raise a few opinions to you.

a) It must not be forgotten first of all that independent and peaceful reunification is not a work of any one party, and the south Korean people (especially democratic figures and those in exile) should play an important role.

Accordingly, what is important in the work for reunification is to understand their problem, their concern and understand their view and desire and take them into consideration as much as possible.

I would like to advance one additional proposal, that is, to conduct a scientific study of the US imperialists' cultural infiltration into south Korea and its consequences.

b) At the same time, in accord with numerous American friends who oppose the presence of the US troops in south Korea, a movement should be waged for the withdrawal of the US troops and against the concentration of nuclear weapons in Korea or in its proximity.

c) Another problem which should not be neglected is that of the violation of human rights in south Korea, in which I was occupied at the Brussels Conference.

d) Our organization, in its early period, drew up a statement on human rights and made it public in Algiers on July 4, 1976, and then set up a permanent court.

This court will certainly be officially formed in the coming March and have the competence, as proclaimed in the Algiers Statement, to pass a judgement upon all violations of human rights in all places where human rights are trampled upon.

It is a matter of urgent necessity to make this conference the process of making world public opinion clearly understand that the question of Korean reunification is one of the key problems in defending world peace and the security of the rising generation which is already threatened in various parts of the world.

At Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea

Prompt End Must Be Put to US Occupation of South Korea

Report of Secretariat by Jean Dory

Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee, made a report of the Secretariat of the Committee at the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

Noting that the World Conference for Solidarity with the Korean People could be convened after much efforts and extensive massive work, he said:

This conference is of very great importance for helping ever more diversified world opinion understand the Korean problem.

What are the tasks of this conference?

1. It should, first of all, analyse the important changes that have taken place in Korea and the world after the split of Korea and the balance between the peaceloving forces and the forces of aggression and war.

2. By taking measures to develop international solidarity, it should better acquaint the world with the sufferings imposed upon the people of a country and the permanent danger of conflict and find ways for frustrating the plans of war and permanent division of Korea.

The primary task of the conference is to well appreciate the changes of the situation. Because the question get never simplified with the flow of time.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which celebrated its 30th founding anniversary some time ago completed socialist transformation in a brief time and built an independent national economy under a difficult situation in which its economy was very backward owing to the colonial rule and everything was destroyed in the three-year war.

The Second Seven-Year Plan beginning this year envisages an increment of 2.2 times in industrial production and 2.1 times in the production of consumer goods.

No foreign troops could be found in the DPRK from long ago.

On the contrary, the American troops have never left the southern half after the Second World War.

As everybody knows, south Korea is following the road of capitalism. Now it is an important object of investment by foreign monopoly capital.

South Korea is inducing foreign funds, with the result that its foreign debts are on a steady growth.

The social phenomena in south Korea tell us that the south Korean people have been driven to the limit of endurance, exploited and plundered, and Pak Jung Hi is more persistently resorting to suppression and fascistization to maintain his "regime."

To see clearly the problem of democratization of political life, it is important to have a good understanding of the actual social and economic situation of south Korea.

The friends of the Korean people and the champions of peace, in their efforts to help in the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, should always take this reality into account: the opposed evolution for years has created in the north and the south a certain differentiation not only in the economic basis and mode of production but also in superstructures.

But, despite defiance and fear, the sentiments of national unity are always alive and the desire to live as one nation remains strong.

The desire for national unity remains in the depth of popular conscience, reunification remains an objective, not only necessary for world peace, but realistic both in the north and the south. This aspiration is ardent among the people.

The sufferings of Korea from division are considerable.

Families split by this division can not meet each other. A new generation has grown, not knowing what has become of the parents and relatives in the other side.

The new generation of the south, which has grown under the system of "anti-communism" and dictatorship, does not have faith in the Seoul "regime." The students organize numerous demonstrations against the "Yusin Constitution," cry for democracy on streets and call strikes. This proves their undeniable courage because the world knows the methods of the police when an opponent falls into its hands.

Under these conditions, why should the country remain divided?

After the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972, the propositions of the DPRK were multiplied to have dialogue and advance on the road of reunification. They evoked favorable repercussions. Three days after the publication of the joint statement, Pak Jung Hi declared: "The people should calm their immoderate optimism, their hasty conclusion and their excitement."

The ensuing events showed that, for the south Korean authorities, the joint statement was no more than a means employed for the manoeuvres to further consolidate the "power" of Pak and evade the responsibility for division before public opinion.

The joint statement of July 4, 1972, reflects the will of the Korean people to achieve reunification. But, this is not the objective of the Seoul authorities. A clear proof of this is furnished by the fact that soon after the signing of the joint statement, fascistization was accelerated.

Facts prove that Pak Jung Hi does not want a reunification, but is afraid of it. The "special statement" in June 1973 shows the real objective: to maintain division at any cost and have it accepted by nations by advancing the idea of "admission, separate or simultaneous, into the United Nations."

After all, the reunification, for Pak, can neither be independent nor peaceful.

If the manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" are recognized in Korea, people will confront a new situation and peace will be menaced on a world scale.

Facts indicate that Pak Jung Hi does not want the reunification of the country, but dreams of invading the north and inveigling his "allies" into this, if necessary.

At last the United States decided to discard its mask. It had so far sheltered itself behind the UN each time its presence in south Korea was brought up.

Reflecting the changes across the world, the United Nations adopted a resolution on November 18, 1975 demanding the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of the US troops. The Americans could no longer abuse the mission of the international organization. This is why the United States created on November 7 a "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command." This was, no doubt, a decision to frame and integrate the south Korean forces to be dependent on the US Command.

It is more urgent and necessary than ever before to transform the Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement and this should be done only between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Intending to stay in south Korea without being accused of violation of a UN resolution, the United States is trying to make it appear that Pak Jung Hi placed by it is the "actual strong man" and leave him in that place till he loses his efficacy in regard to his role which it imparted to him within the framework of the global strategy of American imperialism.

It is clear that the situation is strained and a war may break out any moment. In this sense, our conference is not only an act of solidarity with a people who have undergone too great sufferings, but also an assembly against bellicose elements.

a) First of all, we should clarify the public opinion on the Korean reality, that is, the division of a country, one part of which is under foreign occupation, with human rights violated and strangled by those in power. We should show what grave danger the obtaining situation poses to world peace.

This conference, by the repercussions it has already evoked upon the world and by its work, will make an important contribution to tearing away the veil of ignorance behind which the bellicose elements prepare their misdeeds.

b) This action of clarification should be further strengthened at the solidarity organizations. It is necessary to take a concrete action to put a stop to the military support to and the introduction of new arms into south Korea.

To make it known by all means possible that the south Korean people live under a fascist regime is an objective support to them.

To isolate the dictator, it is necessary to expose the scope and modes of repression and acts of arbitrariness by him. The lawyers associations, political parties and parliaments can do much work of this kind. We hope the churches and religious organizations to look into the conditions of the prisoners and inquire into the south Korean men of religion.

c) In pursuing these two objectives, we should of course take into account the realities, that is, each country has its peculiarities and each people have their originality and traditions. This is why the national committees themselves decide the forms of action and its scope. What is essential is not to remain with folded arms.

Our conference will advance propositions for relaxing the situation and take measures for expanding the solidarity movement in all countries.

The actions of the solidarity organizations should be concretized by urgent actions of all those who can do some work—statesmen and parliamentarians, the leaders of political parties and trade unions, religious chiefs and personalities—for which they should intervene with all their weight.

Thus, everyone alive to his responsibility should discharge it by contributing to the preservation of peace.

We are with all those who want an independent and peaceful solution to put an end to the division of Korea.

To those who follow a road parallel with ours, not wanting to be confounded, we would say: we tell you that your combat is ours, and we approve it.

We hope that the authority of this solidarity organization will grow by the presence of many countries carrying on activities in favour of one Korea reunified, independent and peaceful.

Give Up Policy of Making "Two Koreas" Definitive

Supplementary Report of Ichikawa Makoto

Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of the International Liaison Committee and Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a supplementary report at the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The supplementary report said:

When Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people had a legitimate right to build a unified state of the nation on the Korean peninsula. But, though 33 years have passed since the Second World War, a reunified state of the Korean people has not yet been built and Korea remains divided into the north and the south.

This is firstly because the US troops armed with nuclear weapons are still stationed in the southern half of the country and are backing the Pak fascist "regime" which oppresses the freedom and democracy of the people there and tramples underfoot the principle of national self-determination.

A North-South Joint Statement was published on July 4, 1972. The joint statement whose keynote is to realize the reunification of Korea on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity evoked widespread repercussions.

But, in October, three months after its publication, the Pak "regime" which does not truly want reunification announced a military fascist system, that is, the "Yusin Constitution" for a harsher suppression of the people who were active to realize the democratization of south Korean society and reunification.

Directing the spearhead of its Asian aggression against the Korean peninsula, US imperialism is reorganizing and reinforcing the structure of war and aggression.

Our Japan serves as its biggest stronghold.

Through its economic "aid" and intrusion of monopoly capital, the Japanese government encourages the Pak fascist "regime" and underpins the US rule over south Korea and the political and economic adhesion is being tightened.

Supplementing the keynote report in four points, the reporter said:

Firstly, it is the question of the US-Japan-south Korea military integration which is being promoted at great speed on the strength of the "Japan-US Security Pact" and the "US-South Korea Mutual Defence Treaty."

For further pushing ahead with its Asian strategy, US imperialism has been working to turn Japan into its biggest base, particularly integrate Japan and south Korea militarily. For this purpose, they have used the "Japan-US Security Pact", both in name and reality, as a link in the new aggressive military alliance system in the Far East.

Expecting Japan's military role, they intend to force a heavier "defence" burden on her.

In earnest response to this, the Japanese government, financial circles and reactionary forces are openly scheming for fuller US-Japan readiness for joint operation and contemplating to radically increase the military role of the "self-defence forces."

Today it poses as an immediate, most urgent task for the democratic forces and working people of Japan to check the scheme for enactment of "emergency legislation" and defend democratic freedom.

It is an important question to wage a struggle to have the "Japan-US Security Pact" repealed and advance toward a Japan, democratic, peaceful, non-aligned and neutral.

Another characteristic nature of the US imperialists' Asian strategy is the following point:

The US troops' war plan has gone over from the method of massively hurling ground troops and making the youth of its mainland shed blood to the conception of a "short-term decisive war" for striking at the adversary in a moment by using heavy firepower, making heavy bombings and using tactical nuclear weapons.

This conception was clearly revealed by the repeated blare of the US military and US President that they would use tactical nuclear weapons, if need be, on the Korean peninsula.

Today when the United States is openly declaring the use of tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, we manifest once again our determination to conduct more vigorously the movement for a complete ban on the nuclear weapons.

Secondly, let me tell you about the Japan-south Korea political and economic fusion.

The Liberal Democratic government of Japan signed the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" in 1965, inaugurated the "Japan-south Korea regular ministerial conference" and "Japan-south Korea parliamentarians consultative meeting" in 1967 and then framed up the "Japan-south Korea cooperation committee" and "Japan-south Korea joint civil economic committee," thus consolidating the foundation of its political and economic tie-up with the Pak "regime."

The Kim Dae Jung case alone well shows to what extent the Japan-south Korea political adhesion has gone since then.

Defying the strong demand of the people, the Japanese government failed to present the whole picture of the case and, responding to the demand of the Pak "regime," hushed it up under the cloak of "political settlement" and resumed the "Japan-south Korea regular ministerial conference" and forced the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea continental shelf agreement."

Though the "unification church" and the "international federation for victory over communism," the overseas operative bodies of the Pak fascist "regime," are engaged in interfering in the internal affairs of Japan, the Liberal Democratic government takes a stand of patronizing them in every way.

The Japan-south Korea economic adhesion is also growing tighter.

The Japanese monopoly capital is stepping up its infiltration into south Korea under the name of "cooperation in capital" and "economic cooperation."

This fact shows that south Korea has become a site for the export of capital, a market and supplier of cheap labour forces and virtual colony of the Japanese monopolies.

The Japanese capital will further intensify its neo-colonial intrusion into south Korea in the future.

Thirdly, I would like to tell about the Japanese government's scheme to freeze the division of Korea in the form of "two Koreas."

The Japanese government is hellbent on the creation of "two Koreas," the keystone of its Korean policy being the consolidation of division.

At the 28th UN General Assembly in 1973, it played an active and leading role in submitting a "joint resolution" of Western countries on "the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea into the United Nations."

Next, it put forward the "cross recognition doctrine" and is making a desperate effort to freeze the division of Korea at all costs.

For the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is necessary first of all to put an end to the manoeuvres of the US and Japanese reactionaries to make "two Koreas" definitive.

This behooves us in Japan to fight for abrogation of the "Japan-US Security Pact" and for frustration of the policy of US-Japan-south Korea military integration.

It is also an important matter for us to demand that the Japanese government stop joining the United States in its aggression on Korea, renounce its adhesion with the Pak "regime," give up at once its moves for making "two Koreas" definitive and change its hostile policy towards the DPRK.

The struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is part of the common cause of the progressive people who want peace in Asia and the world.

Considering that the Korean people's cause of reunification is closely linked with our cause of defending the peace and neutrality of Japan and is a struggle against the common enemy, our forces of peace and democracy in Japan will wage with greater vigour the international solidarity movement aimed at foiling the manoeuvres of the splittists to make "two Koreas" definitive and at supporting the reunification of Korea.

TIDELAND RECLAMATION PROSPECTS ARE FAIR

Our Staff Correspondent Meets Vice-Director, General Bureau of Tideland Reclamation, Agricultural Commission

Question: I hear the work of tideland reclamation is now in fast progress in our country. Would you kindly tell me its prospects?

Answer: As you know, our country is a mountainous land, nearly 80 per cent of the territory being composed of mountains. Accessible arable land is very small. Thus, opening the tideland is highly significant.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Tideland reclamation should also be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land."

Regarding tideland reclamation as an important lever in increasing arable land and widening the territory, he has been giving constant guidance in this work and sees to it that material and technical means are provided amply.

Thus, tideland reclamation is in active progress.

The result of a survey reveals that more than 700,000 *chongbo* (hectare) of tideland are distributed along our coast area. The reclamation of some 300,000 *chongbo* in the western coast area can be done without much difficulty.

Our western coast is known as a coast where the range of tide is highest in the world. The tides flow back from 4 to 12 km at low water.

The configuration of the seabed is so flat that it is reminiscent of a vast plain.

Further, there are a great many rivers, big and small, which empty their waters into the West Sea of Korea. So, every year a large amount of earth and sand drains to the sea and is piled up.

The coast is rugged and has many bays, and thousands of islands, big and small, are scattered, close to the coast, providing favourable conditions for the formation of tideland. This means a good vista for tideland reclamation.

Question: In our country the work of tideland reclamation is being carried out previsionally. What can you say about the successes achieved in this course?

Answer: In recent years alone, vast projects have been undertaken to put tens of thousands of *chongbo* of tideland under cultivation. The tideland has now turned into arable land, raw material base of industry, salt farm and fish breeding ground.

With the powerful assistance of Juche industry the work of reclamation is conducted on a large scale by tideland construction offices equipped with up-to-date machinery.

The Onchon district in the western coast set itself the task of bringing 8,500 *chongbo* of tideland under the plough within two years. Now the first-stage embankment scheme meant to obtain 3,000 *chongbo* of new land is progressing apace.

The Second Seven-Year Plan will see 39,000 *chongbo* of tideland put under the plough in Tasado district and 30,000 *chongbo* in Chongdan district. This year dikes with a total length of tens of kilometres were built.

In Tasado district the project is being carried out briskly on over 10,000 *chongbo* of tideland. The goal of reclaiming 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland in the Second Seven-Year Plan period will be attained ahead of schedule.

Question: What are your views about the interaction of reclaimed tideland in the development of the national economy?

Answer: Opening tideland is inevitably contributing a worthy share to increasing grain production.

In the newly opened paddy-fields in Mundok, Sukchon and Chungsan counties the per-*chongbo* output of grain was 6 tons on an average last year and the maximum figure showed 9 tons. Last year witnessed the production of an average of 6 tons of rice per *chongbo* in paddy-fields of a cooperative farm of Onchon district which were brought under the plough three years ago.

Tideland is used for producing industrial raw materials. The output of reed secured from one *chongbo* of tideland is equivalent to that of cotton produced in 10-15 *chongbo* of dry fields in terms of the output of fibre.

No wonder, then, that we call the reed field of thousands of *chongbo* on the Sindo Island "silk island".

Tideland can also be converted into salt farms to produce large quantities of salt, plaster and brine.

In Kwisong Saltern more than 150 tons of salt are turned out per *chongbo* in reclaimed fields.

Besides, tideland is utilized for the cultivation of shallow-sea products. Vast projects for tideland reclamation will be undertaken in the future. There will be more of new lands in the years to come and these will pay off greatly.

DAMMING UP SEA-WATER

The site of the Onchon tideland reclamation work on the western coast of Korea is in a state of tremendous bustle.

Ships heavily laden with stone stream in and unload their cargo into the water. Excavators installed on the ships, raising and lowering their booms, scoop up earth from the bottom of the water and unlade it on the dike.

Heavy-duty lorries loaded with stone are on the run one after another along the dike which stretches far away.

"As of 10:30 a.m., the workers of the construction corps No. 4 have completed the final project for damming up sea-water by linking the 2,700 metre-long intermediary dike between the embankments Nos. 1 and 2 and obtained 580 *chongbo* (hectare) of new lands. This is another proud report of our pioneers of tideland reclamation boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The voice of the radiocaster reverberates far over the vast expanse of tideland.

We were delighted to see the workers in high spirits, our minds harking back to the day when the great leader delivered the report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of our Republic.

Dwelling on the need to step up tideland reclamation, he said:

"...we should strive actively to accelerate the reclamation of tideland and obtain more land by extensively using modern technical means and scientific methods of operation."

The response to his call was immediate, and the workers here followed this up with extraordinary successes.

The Combined South Pyongan Provincial Tideland Reclamation Office which had set the goal of obtaining 31,000 *chongbo* of new land during the Second Seven-Year Plan has already constructed a huge embankment with a total length of scores of kilometres this year.

The construction corps No. 4 of this office carried out its annual quota at 180 per cent as of October 31.

Modernized and large-sized machines are in full operation, playing the tremendous role in the project.

Large concrete pre-fab parts are in wide use in embankment construction. These parts of various kinds are turned out at the structural parts producing factory set up for tideland reclamation in this district.

On October 20 the factory topped its yearly plan by 7 per cent. All the news of the feats in labour was impressive, indeed.

When we were going round the site of tideland reclamation, the beautiful sunset glow on the western coast faded away and dusk began to fall.

But the construction site was brilliantly illuminated and still seething with activity as in the daytime. Full of ardour, they were damming up the sea-water in concert with the trucks and bulldozers active on the dike, head-lights on.

Thanks to their tireless efforts, the project of putting 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland under the plough envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan will be completed as soon as possible.

Pak Sun Chon

A tideland embankment project is in progress to obtain new land

"COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF US TROOPS IN S. KOREA IS PRECONDITION FOR KOREA'S REUNIFICATION"

2nd World Korea Reunion Conf. Widely Reported in Foreign Countries

Voices supporting the success of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea are becoming louder in many countries.

The December 1 issue of the Chinese paper "Renmin Ribao" carried a report on the Second World Conference held in Tokyo.

The paper noted that the conference discussed the problems of opposing the "two Koreas" plot and preventing the danger of new war in the Korean peninsula, castigating the violation of human rights in south Korea and rendering greater support to the movement for the complete withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This news was also conveyed by the Hsinhua News Agency and Chinese broadcast.

Reporting about the conference, TASS said on November 30 that the delegates to the conference scathingly condemned the scheme of the ruling circles of Japan and the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to freeze the division of Korea.

On November 28 "Scinteia" and other Romanian papers simultaneously informed the readers of the conference under the headline "World Conference for Korea's Peaceful Reunification".

The papers said that President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to the attendants of the conference.

The Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug pointed out that the conference was held in Tokyo on November 27 under the slogan "Korea Is One". It censured the Japanese government's refusal to permit the DPRK delegation's participation in the conference.

It stressed the need for the world public circles to lift up their voices calling for the pull-out of foreign troops from south Korea and exposing and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Referring to the recent convocation of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea in Tokyo, the GDR paper "Neues Deutschland" November 28 lambasted the unjustified acts of the Japanese authorities which obstructed the entrance of the DPRK delegation into Japan to attend the conference.

The ADN News Agency introduced the resolution of the conference stating that it is a prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of Korea for the US troops to withdraw from south Korea, the reunification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves without outside interference and the United States should conclude a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" November 29 noted that those who participated in the Second World Conference demanded the complete withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, the fundamental guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Japanese papers "Asahi Shimbun", "Mainichi Shimbun" and "Yomiuri Shimbun" gave wide publicity to the news of the conference.

"Yomiuri Shimbun" wrote:

Foreign delegates held that the reunification of Korea should be promoted on the principle of national self-determination and emphasized that the complete withdrawal of the US troops stationed in south Korea is a precondition for the reunification of Korea.

Japanese delegates strongly criticized the Japanese government, pointing to such problems as its policy toward Korea and scheme for "emergency legislation".

Besides, the Bulgarian paper "Otechestven Front", Mongolian paper "Unen", Algerian paper "El-Moudjahid" and the Burundi radio widely reported on the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

KOREA IS ONE

The movement of the world's people for solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is daily gaining momentum, and this has become a trend of the times which no force can check.

"Korea Is One! US Troops, Get Out of South Korea at Once!"

This loud shout which echoes across the globe tells of the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and the peoples of the world who oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their lackeys and want the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Shown here in this photo are Americans demonstrating in support of Korea's reunification.

Let Us Wage More Widely Movement of Solidarity With Korean People

Meeting of Woman Delegates to Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea Held

A meeting of woman delegates to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea was held on November 29 at the Pacific Hotel in Tokyo.

The meeting was attended by more than 200 woman delegates. It was arranged for the purpose of helping the women of the world have a correct understanding of the Korean question and wage more extensively the solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Yamashita Masako, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the SWCRK and Chairman of the Japan Women's Association, spoke first at the meeting. She said that the Korean question was an important international political issue. It is a task of the women of the world to support the Korean people suffering from the national split, she stated.

Then the meeting was addressed by Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, and Han Su Mi, Director of the International Department of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Speeches were also made at the meeting by delegates of Japan, Belgium, Denmark, Guyana, Italy, Norway, the United States, Yugoslavia and Cuba and delegates of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and other international organizations.

The speakers unanimously expressed their firm determination to wage more powerfully on a worldwide scale the movement supporting the Korean people and women in the struggle for smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and achieving the reunification of the country.

Fraudulent Practices On the Eve of Election

With the approach of the election to the "National Assembly" of south Korea, fraudulent practices are now much in vogue.

Recently the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique suddenly have launched out on a "Republican Party" member collecting campaign in an attempt to bring the people within their fold. In raising its membership all possible nasty methods are employed, such as intimidating the people with threats, earnestly asking them to write applications for admission by means of cash-filled envelopes and unilaterally announcing the admission with applications stamped with forged seals.

The shamelessness of their "almsgiving activities" can also be observed in the following facts:

In soliciting votes such methods are applied, as doing a kindness by using money accumulated for the "New Village Movement", distributing soap, towel and candy and entertaining people with coarse fermented liquor.

What do all these facts revealed with the election just ahead signify?

This shows that Pak Jung Hi and his ilk are a group of traitors rejected and forsaken by the people.

No wonder that a south Korean radio described the "almsgiving activities" as a "proof of people's distrust".

Recently the students of Seoul, Koryo and Kyongbuk universities and people flayed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a pack of wicked traitors to the nation and declared that they would totally reject their reactionary rule, strongly calling for election boycott under the "Yusin system" and "emergency measures" and their resignation.

The guys regarded this as a dangerous symptom and decided to take countermeasures, strengthening the repressive machine and making all necessary preparations for fraudulent practices in election campaigns. Not content with this, they are impelling their stooges towards soliciting votes.

What is particularly ridiculous is that they are talking about "control", though they themselves are engaged in fraudulence.

Suppressing the opposition forces at the point of bayonet, they let their stooges distribute money, force people to join the "Republican Party" by mobilizing the heads of residential units and drive the people into the meeting places arranged to urge them to vote for their candidates on the strength of authority.

In pursuance of the same aim, even pamphlets have been published. This is utterly at odds with their election rules and laws.

But the investigation and prosecution authorities take no notice of this and even cover this up. They have the cheek to declare that they would handle the problem associated with an opposition figure's statement saying that "no fair election is possible under the emergency measures".

Of course, the aim is to make their election successful, by giving no freedom of activity to opposition figures and other people through the instrumentality of authority.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique may hold the election against the will of the people. But this does not mean that their days will be prolonged.

Kim Jung Gun

Arrests at Random

Hooligans of the puppet Songdong Police Station, Seoul, on November 24 hauled away a certain Kwon and two others to the police station for no reason at all and poured water mixed with powdered pepper into their noses and mouths and twisted their legs with a club inserted in the folds of their bended knees, forcing them to "confess" their "crimes".

Bandits of the puppet Pukbu Police Station in Seoul on November 23 arrested a boy surnamed Pak, holding him "suspect" without any justification, and beat and seriously injured him to extort "confession" of a "crime".

Facts show how wild the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running in suppression to create a terror-ridden atmosphere in society.

Puppets Getting It in the Neck

A south Korean radio disclosed that the present regime "is not qualified to demand a fair election", scornfully touching on the recent developments taking place in south Korea with the election to the puppet National Assembly in the offing.

A paraphrased resume of the main contents of the said broadcasting would have to include the following point: It is absolutely impossible to expect a fair election under the conditions where the people are devoid of equal political rights and the election laws are only applicable to the privileged persons.

No doubt, this comes as a good drubbing to puppet Pak Jung Hi who is always giving lip-service to "fair" and "clean".

Elections in south Korea are a farce to legalize traitor Pak Jung Hi's gangster-like acts of solidifying his political foundations with his yesmen.

Elections are routinely conducted in an atmosphere of rigid suppression and fraudulent practices meant to hamper the popular masses' freedom of opinion by silencing their mouths and binding their hand and foot. The name of election sits ill on this sort of election.

Thus, all the nature of "fair election" theory is daily opening to the view.

Cho Nam Su

Economic Progress in Thailand

Thailand observes her national holiday on December 5. We Korean people join the Thai people in the celebration of this day.

The Thai people have attained signal successes in economic construction, while defending the dignity of the country and the nation.

Thailand has now become a prominent rubber- and tin-producing country and a rice-exporting country.

In recent years positive measures have been taken to increase state investments in the agricultural sector, improve farming methods and introduce new varieties of agricultural crops.

All-out people's movement has been inaugurated to combat drought caused by vagaries of the global cold weather.

In this the major emphasis is placed on finding out water resources, building reservoirs and water pumping stations and cutting waterways.

The first quarter of this year saw the completion of 42 medium- and small-scale irrigation projects, able to bring 6,500 hectares of land under irrigation.

Early in August the plan for the building of small-scale irrigation establishments for this year was fulfilled to the extent of 78 per cent.

The government, while developing economic exchange with the third-world countries, has taken a series of progressive steps such as breaking off trade relations with reactionary countries.

This is evidenced by the severence of trade relations with South Africa on August 1, as an expression of protest against the apartheid.

Only further successes are in store for the Kingdom of Thailand, the country which, as a state of the third world powerfully pushing forward the era of independence, is developing friendship and cooperation with different countries and stepping up the economic construction of the country.

Cho Son Won

For New International Economic Order

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"As long as the old international economic order is kept intact, developing countries cannot emerge from destitution nor build an independent national economy successfully."

Today, a vigorous campaign is going on in developing countries including non-aligned countries to replace the prevailing unfair international economic order with a new one.

In their endeavours for the establishment of a new order, non-aligned countries discuss the problems arising in this course and take concerted action.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries which was held in Belgrade in July this year, adopted a declaration announcing that non-aligned countries would continue to play a responsible and decisive role in the "Group of 77 Countries" and do everything in their power to form a joint front and set up a plan of cooperation with all developing countries.

In September a UN session drafted the "Buenos Aires Action Plan" for technical cooperation between developing countries.

These countries are also opposing the domination and control by imperialism over raw materials-commodities.

As a result of the struggle launched by non-aligned countries and developing countries to boost the export prices of raw materials-commodities in the world market, the price began to show a rising tendency from 1976.

The total sum of export of raw materials-commodities of these countries in the world market increased from 9.4 per cent in 1976 to 10.3 per cent in 1977, of which the export price of agricultural products rose by nearly 3 per cent last year as compared with that of the previous year.

This shows that developing countries take concerted action against the imperialists and this comes as hard blows at them.

Meanwhile, in the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries there is a strong indication that the price of crude oil is to be marked by "multiple currency" instead of dollar to prevent the losses caused by its devaluation.

The struggle of developing countries to establish a new international economic order can also be evidenced by the fact that attempts are being made to change the economic relations with their former suzerain states.

In August this year, 53 countries of Africa and the Pacific and Caribbean regions had a conference to reexamine the prevailing agreements in relation to trade, economy and tariff with European capitalist countries, their former suzerain states. At the meeting justified demands were made for the amendment of discriminate provisions and other agreements concerning the economic relations as a whole.

In these countries efforts are also being made to exploit their natural resources by their own strength without the "help" of the imperialists and make an effective use of them for the development of their national economy.

Many developing countries including several Arab countries are helping with each other, strengthening technical cooperation and exchange in surveying iron ore deposits and in the sector of the mining industry.

In order to establish a new international economic order developing countries are struggling against the monopoly of import, export and markets by the imperialist multinational corporations.

This can be seen in the steps taken to set up the joint import-export companies, raise the functions of their companies in marketing and secure new major overseas markets, aimed to provide against the arbitrary acts of multinational corporations to monopolize trade channels and control production, transport and sale of goods in these countries.

Kim Hui Yong

Finland A Country Far Yet Near

December 6 is the national day of the Republic of Finland.

Marking this day, the Korean people extend their congratulations to the Finnish people with a particular feeling of friendship.

Although distances of many miles separate Korea and Finland, our two countries have always felt how close are the common idea of justice and progress.

Last September a Nordic Seminar for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the First Meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People were held in Helsinki.

At the meeting Sulo Kivinen, Representative of the Socialist Labour Party of Finland, said:

"...the US imperialists must withdraw all their armaments including nuclear weapons and aggressor troops from south Korea and discontinue their 'two Koreas' plot. Our Party, in the future, too, will actively support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country."

During the ten-odd years from the formation of the Finland-Korea Association in 1967 to this date, support-Korea's reunification bodies of national and local levels came into being and voices of solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for the just cause are becoming louder.

The Finnish people always stand for justice and progress and oppose aggression and injustice.

The Finnish people who condemned in the sharpest terms the US imperialist aggression on Viet Nam, now extend solidarity to the Arab people and the southern African people in their struggles for the recovery of national rights and for racial liberation.

The Finnish people's support and encouragement for the Korean people are the source of inspiration in their fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people are very happy in having the close friend in the northern Europe like the Finnish people and highly value the relations of friendship with them.

The peoples of Korea and Finland are many miles apart, but they will become more intimate with the rapidly developing ties of friendship.

Yun Hae Ik

Heart-rending Cries in an Alien Land (2)

Over the Cliff of Deep Resentment

In the nighttime the girls' lodging-house suffered frequent invasion by Japanese roughnecks. A pack of wolves in sheep's clothing, they were watching for a chance to molest them.

It was one night.

When the girls were just ready to get into bed, the door was swung open. A hooligan came in. They had seen him in the daytime on the field. He stepped forward towards the girl beside Sun Nyo's bed and forcibly dragged her out, saying that he had something to have a talk with her.

She was a girl some years older than her colleagues, and so called "elder sister". She had a nickname of Chungchong-do girl from the location of her native province.

Time passed, but she did not come back. Sun Nyo and her friends went out and set about searching for her.

They combed the surroundings of the dormitory, forests and fields, but in vain.

Searching continued till they found her lying unconscious in a ridge of sugarcane field linked with the shore.

Her body was in awful condition, her hair dishevelled and her face covered with bruises.

"Dear elder sister!"

"What's happened to you, in the name of gracious? Let us know, sister...."

They leaned forward to touch her body, impatiently asking what happened.

"I don't want to live any more. How can I live...."

Shivering uncontrollably, the Chungchong-do girl faltered between her sobs.

"Elder sister! What is that you are saying? You mustn't die! Don't leave us!"

The girls' faces were bathed with tears.

No one could imagine that they would be forced to work like beasts of burden with their bodies insulted, subjected to racial discrimination and humiliation.

"Why should we live in this wicked world like this? We would better die...."

The Chungchong-do girl suddenly sprang to her feet and began to ran straight to the sea.

The girls followed her and stopped her running.

"Elder sister! Are you in your right mind? You used to say, 'We should endure all sorts of hardships with clenched teeth and return home all alive'."

Sun Nyo wept bitterly, throwing her arms around her neck.

"Sun Nyo!"

Hugging Sun Nyo, the Chungchong-do girl sat down on the ground and then began to wail, beating the earth violently.

The south Korean girls' blood-curdling cries rending the skies over a strange land—these were a verdict exposing the crimes committed by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who traded the compatriots to work in an alien land for their own pleasure and comfort, and a sharp denunciation to them.

It was a daybreak the next day.

Sun Nyo could not sleep that night, for fear of another invasion by Japanese rascals. When she fell into a doze she was awakened by a noise of door open.

She looked round the room and was frightened to find the Chungchong-do girl beside missing.

Sun Nyo woke other girls up from their sleep.

Suddenly, in her mind's eye came the face of the elder sister who wandered frantically about since her humiliation, eating nothing the whole day and gazing at the distant skies in her despair.

A vague foreboding seized the girls.

"Sister!"

Crying piteously, the girls rushed out to the shore.

But, it was too late.

Sun Nyo who was running at the head suddenly stopped over the cliff and stood motionless, with her face covered with her hands.

She saw a pair of shoes of the unfortunate girl over the cliff. Below it the angry sea was roaring. Things were too clear.

The girls who were soon at the spot fell down on the ground, too stricken to move. For a while they lay there without a word, their minds a blank.

Sun Nyo picked up her shoes with trembling hands.

There was a scrap of paper in it. It was a note written by the poor victim.

"Sun Nyo and my dear friends, I'm determined to leave this life. I want to live, but there is no corner for me in all the wide world. No prospect and better die. I have my poor mother in my home... Please help my mother, if you get back. The dream I had entertained of money-making was vanished, and I was now insulted by the Jap. I know my feeling of resentment would not be dispelled even though I jump into the sea...."

Tears were streaming down her face as she read the note.

The sea was breaking angrily on the rocks with a fearful and dismal roar. The whole universe seemed lashed into a wild frenzy. Driven destructed, she stood as if rooted to the ground, pouring out a stream of curses on Pak Jung Hi, the blood-sucker living at the expense of others' blood and fears, and the No. 1 traitor to the nation, who brings the brethren under the yoke of slavery, plunges a dagger into their sorrowful hearts and pushes them deep into a tunnel with no end in sight.

This horrible fact was opened to public view by a reporter of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who has recently visited the island.

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